

## REVIEWS.

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A TEXT-BOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By JAMES M. ANDERS, M.D., PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Consultant Physician to the Jewish Hospital and to the Widener Home for Crippled Children; Officier de l'Instruction Publique. Thoroughly Revised, with the Assistance of JOHN H. MUSSEY, JR., B.S., M.D., Asst. Professor of Medicine, University of Penna.; Physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital; Physician in Charge of the Medical Dispensary, University of Pennsylvania; Assistant Physician and Chief of Dispensary, Presbyterian Hospital. Pp. 1284; fully illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

THE previous thirteenth edition of this standard work on medicine had received such a thorough overhauling that we did not think that much could well be done to it in the way of omission, addition or revision. Since this former edition, of course, we have participated in a war and many things have been learned and experienced in the domain of internal medicine. The references and text of this new fourteenth edition give abundant proof that the authors have been on the alert and have conscientiously given the reader the important new material as it has appeared in the literature since the 1917 edition. It would be interesting to discuss the text of the changes as they have been made, but the limitations placed on this review do not permit it.

The section on typhoid fever has been somewhat abridged. The sections on typhus fever, yellow fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, pneumonia, icterohemorrhagic spirochetosis, diabetes mellitus, scurvy, pellagra, pernicious anemia, exophthalmic goiter, focal infection, tuberculosis, mumps, measles, hemolytic jaundice, hemolytic anemia of pregnancy and the puerperium have been well amplified. The subject-material covering hay fever and asthma has been much improved by incorporating further studies of these disorders in their relation to foreign protein.

The chapter on influenza has been rewritten, especially including findings gleaned during the recent pandemic.

New subject-headings include bronchial spirochetosis, streptococcic (hemolytic) pneumonia, trench nephritis, disordered action of the heart, chronic (syphilitic) aortitis, interstitial emphysema

epidemic encephalitis, oxycephaly; methyl alcohol poisoning and botulism.

The arrangement of the book remains, as it has always been, extremely satisfactory. For the student and practitioner it is a good, concise work on the broad field of medicine. The present edition has incorporated in its lines the most recent contributions from the literature, making it a volume well worth while.

T. G. S.

**THE ROENTGEN DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.** By RUSSEL D. CARMAN, M.D., Head of Section of Roentgenology in the Division of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, and Professor of Roentgenology (Mayo Foundation), Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota. Second edition. thoroughly revised. Pp. 676; 626 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

IN the second edition of this well-written and very readable book the author gives to the profession at work that stands out preëminently among its kind. It has been brought up to date by a revision of the text and the addition of two new chapters—one on hour-glass stomach and the other a chronological abstract of the published work on pneumoperitoneal diagnosis.

While the author has drawn freely on the experience of other workers in like fields, his book, with the exception of the chapter on pneumoperitoneal diagnosis, is largely the result of his own indefatigable efforts. His deductions are based on the observation of many thousands of cases examined by himself and seeing his results checked up at the operating table or in the autopsy room.

The principal feature which distinguishes the second from the first edition is the chapter on hour-glass stomach. This chapter is done with the same thoroughness that characterizes the work on the other chapters. Congenital, acquired and pseudo-hour-glass contractions are discussed, with particular emphasis, on the differentiation of the organic from the spasmodic form of the acquired variety. The chapter on pneumoperitoneum is a reflection of the work done by other investigators, with a description of the technic and a timely warning as to the dangers and complications of this procedure. What the author thinks of it is best told in his own words. "If the patients are carefully chosen pneumoperitoneum should prove a valuable aid to diagnosis, but it should be resorted to only after all other methods of examination have failed."

Distinguishing features of the book are the very good illustrations and complete case reports. It can be heartily recommended as a text-book for the roentgenologist, be his experience large or small.

J. D. Z.